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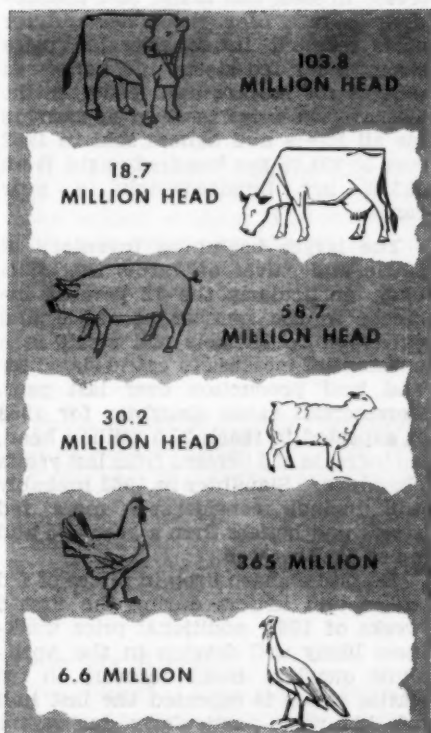
CATTLE, HOGS, AND TURKEYS INCREASE— SHEEP AND CHICKENS DOWN

On January 1 this year, there were 4 percent more cattle on farms and ranches in the 50 States than a year earlier. The number of hogs was up 3 percent and the number of turkeys was up 2 percent. Numbers of sheep and lambs were down 4 percent, while the number of chickens declined 1 percent.

The total inventory value of live-stock and poultry on January 1, 1963, was \$17.3 billion, up 5 percent from a year earlier.

The number of cattle and calves on farms and ranches in the United States was 103.8 million head—a record high—up 4 percent from a year earlier. This is the fifth consecutive year the inventory has shown an increase.

The number of milk cows and dairy replacement heifers continued to decline, showing a 2 percent decline from January 1, 1962. This reduction was more than offset by a 6 percent increase in the number of other cattle, mostly beef type. The total number of cows and heifers 2 years old and older (for beef and for milk combined) on hand January 1 this year was up 3 percent



from last year, providing the potential for a larger calf crop in 1963.

Included in the January 1 inventory were 9,293,000 head of cattle and calves on feed for slaughter market—12 percent more than the 8,319,000 head on feed a year earlier. The greatest increase in cattle feeding was in the Western States.

Commercial cattle slaughter in 1962 totaled 26.1 million head, 2 percent above the 25.6 million head slaughtered in commercial plants in 1961. However, due to a decrease in the average dressed weight of cattle slaughtered from 1961 to 1962, commercial beef production remained constant at 14.9 billion pounds.

Cow slaughter under Federal inspection increased 5 percent from 1961 to 1962, but steer and heifer slaughter increased by only 1 percent. With a sharp drop in the average dressed weight of steers and heifers slaughtered in 1962, combined steer and heifer beef production in federally inspected slaughtering plants actually dropped about 1 percent from 1961. This decrease in steer and heifer beef production, in face of a rising demand for beef, resulted in considerable price strength for fed steers and heifers as well as for stocker and feeder cattle. The average price received by farmers for all steers and heifers sold in 1962 rose to \$24.05 per hundredweight from \$22.28 per hundredweight a year earlier.

The larger beginning inventory of cattle and calves on farms this January, particularly the 12 percent increase in the number of cattle and calves on feed, likely will result in a substantial increase in cattle slaughter and beef production over last year. Commercial cattle slaughter for 1963 is expected to reach 27.5 million head, an increase of 5 percent from last year's slaughter. Slaughter in 1963 probably will include considerably more fed steers and heifers than a year ago and more cows as well.

Despite a sharp drop in prices of fed steers and heifers during the first 5 weeks of 1963, additional price weakness likely will develop in the April-June quarter. Some recovery in fed cattle prices is expected the last half of this year, particularly during the

last quarter. Prices for slaughter cows likely will show additional weakness the last half of the year. The average price received by farmers probably will average under that of last year but is not expected to drop to the 1961 level.

On January 1, 1963, there were 58.7 million hogs and pigs on farms, 3 percent more than a year earlier. The increase from January 1, 1962, resulted from 5 percent more hogs and pigs under 6 months of age, and 3 percent more sows and gilts. Other hogs 6 months old and older were down 1 percent. The 1962 pig crop was 1 percent larger than the 1961 crop. Farmers in early December planned to increase by 3 percent the number of sows to farrow during the spring of 1963.

Commercial hog slaughter during the March-June period of this year probably will exceed year-earlier slaughter by about 4 percent and will be a near record for these months. Prices for slaughter barrows and gilts are expected to decline through May with prices reaching the low for the year in May or early June. Prices at the low point likely will be \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hundredweight under prices for the comparable time a year earlier.

If producers increase farrowings in the 1963 spring pig crop as per intentions reported last December, the price weakness for hogs probably will continue throughout the last half of the year. Prices for slaughter barrows and gilts are expected to rise seasonally about \$3 per hundredweight from May to August and then decline to a fall low in November and December. Price at the fall low is expected to be about \$1 per hundredweight under year-earlier prices. The average price received by farmers for hogs in 1963 will be under last year's average price of \$16.37.

Emmett B. Hannawald
Statistical Reporting Service
Lawrence W. Van Meir
Economic Research Service

The Farmer's Share

In December 1962, the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar was 38 cents, 1 cent less than it was in November. In December 1961, the farmer's share was 39 cents.

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THE 1964 WHEAT PROGRAM

Wheat growers have a program choice for 1964.

The first program would limit wheat plantings to the acreage required to meet domestic and export needs. Anticipated yield and the recommended reduction in CCC stocks would be taken into consideration. It would provide price support at an average of \$2 per bushel for most wheat marketed. It would offer payments for wheat acreage diverted to conservation use. It is designed to maintain farmers' income from wheat at the average of recent years and to stabilize wheat prices.

The alternative would be no limits on production or marketings, and price support at 50 percent of parity, about \$1.20 per bushel, only to growers who stay within their farm allotment.

What's New in the Program?

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 provided basic changes in the law as it affects wheat growers. These changes include:

The 55-million-acre minimum allotment is ended. The national allotment will be based on the acreage required, taking into account expected yields, abandonment, underplanting, etc., to produce the national marketing quota. The "15-acre small farm" and "feed wheat for home use" exemptions are ended.

The law also provides that technical details of the 1964 Wheat Program be developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with representatives of wheat growers and the grain trade. This is being done.

Major provisions of the 1964 Wheat Program include the following:

- The national marketing quota is expected to be about 1.2 billion bushels

(production in 1962 was 1.1 billion bushels as a result of the wheat stabilization program).

- The national acreage allotment, calculated from the marketing quota on the basis of current average yield expectations, will be about 49.5 million acres, as in 1962.

The Referendum

The referendum is to be held in late May or early June. If more than two-thirds of growers vote in favor of it, the following will be provided:

1. Price support at about \$2 per bushel (national average) on an amount of wheat equal to about 80 percent of the normal production on the farm allotment. This will be his "certificated" wheat. "Normal" production will be based on average production (adjusted for weather, etc.) for the 5 past years.

2. All additional wheat produced on the farm allotment will be eligible for price support at about \$1.30 per bushel. This is a price near the world price level and the current value of wheat as livestock feed.

The 1964 farm allotment will be about 10 percent below the 1963 allotment, or about the same as in 1962.

Payment will be available for diverting acreage to conservation use from the farm's base (its approximate share of the former 55-million-acre national minimum allotment). The payment for each such diverted acre will be about 30 percent of the local support price for certificate wheat, times the normal yield.

Voluntary Acreage

For voluntary diversion of additional acreage, payment will be offered up to

the larger of (a) 20 percent of the allotment or (b) a diversion of the total allotment up to 15 acres. Payment for this voluntary diversion will be at the rate of 50 percent of the local support rate for certificate wheat times the normal yield (about \$25 per acre when the normal yield is 25 bushels).

Advance payment on diverted acreage will be made at the time of sign-up.

If a feed grain diversion program is in effect in 1964, participating farmers, who have produced both wheat and feed grains, will be permitted to plant wheat on feed grain acres or feed grain on wheat acres. This would be a step toward more flexible management for the wheat farmer.

As in the past, producers who exceed their farm acreage allotment will be subject to marketing quota penalties.

"Small Allotment" Farm

Through the program for 1964 and subsequent years, farms on which the

regular wheat allotment is less than 15 acres will get an allotment based on a reduction from their average acreage of wheat for harvest for 1959, 1960, and 1961 but not in excess of 15 acres.

Operators of these farms who register their intention to participate will be eligible to vote in the referendum. If they participate, they will receive marketing certificates and price support just as larger producers do. They will also earn diversion payments. Entire farm bases, up to a maximum of 15 acres, may be diverted.

Operators of "small allotment" farms who do not wish to participate in the program may—without penalty—plant an acreage of wheat based on their 1959, 1960, and 1961 average wheat acreage but not over 15 acres. These farms will not be eligible for price support, wheat certificates, for land diversion payment, or a ballot to vote in the referendum.

Arthur T. Thompson
*Agricultural Stabilization
and Conservation Service*

1962—FEWER COWS AND SMALL INCREASE IN MILK PRODUCTION

Milk production during 1962 totaled 125.9 billion pounds, about one-half of 1 percent above the previous record high set a year earlier.

This small increase followed a 2-percent advance from 1960 to 1961. Most of the milk increase in 1962 occurred early in the year. Production was more than 2 percent above 1961 in January and February and continued above a year earlier by smaller margins through May.

Then severe drought in the Northeast dropped milk production totals below a year earlier for June through August. After some recovery in the fall, milk production again dropped below a year earlier in December and in January 1963, partly because of unusually severe winter weather.

The number of milk cows has declined each year since 1944, except for a 1-year upturn in 1953. However, the annual decline slowed to only 1 percent

from 1960 to 1961. For 1962, the annual average number of milk cows was 17,086,000, down 1.6 percent from the average for 1961.

The decrease from a year earlier became progressively greater through the year. By December there were 2.2 percent fewer milk cows than in December 1961. On January 1, 1963, the number of dairy replacement heifers 1 to 2 years old was nearly 3 percent below a year earlier.

Milk production per cow has followed a persistent upward trend since 1944, with an unbroken series of new record highs each year. During this 18-year period, output per cow has increased 61 percent, with an average gain of about 3 percent per year. For 1962, the annual average rate per cow for the United States was 7,370 pounds, up 2 percent from the preceding year.

Gordon Butler
Statistical Reporting Service

CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION AND PRICES

Both production and prices of citrus fruits in the United States have trended upward since 1935.

These general increases may be observed in the accompanying chart, which shows annual production and prices as percentages of the respective 1957-59 averages. The figures underlying the chart are new indexes, which give measures of the combined effects of changes in all citrus over the past quarter century.

Since 1935, production of each of the principal types of citrus fruits—oranges, grapefruit, lemons, tangerines, tangelos, and limes—increased somewhat. Oranges accounted for most of the increase.

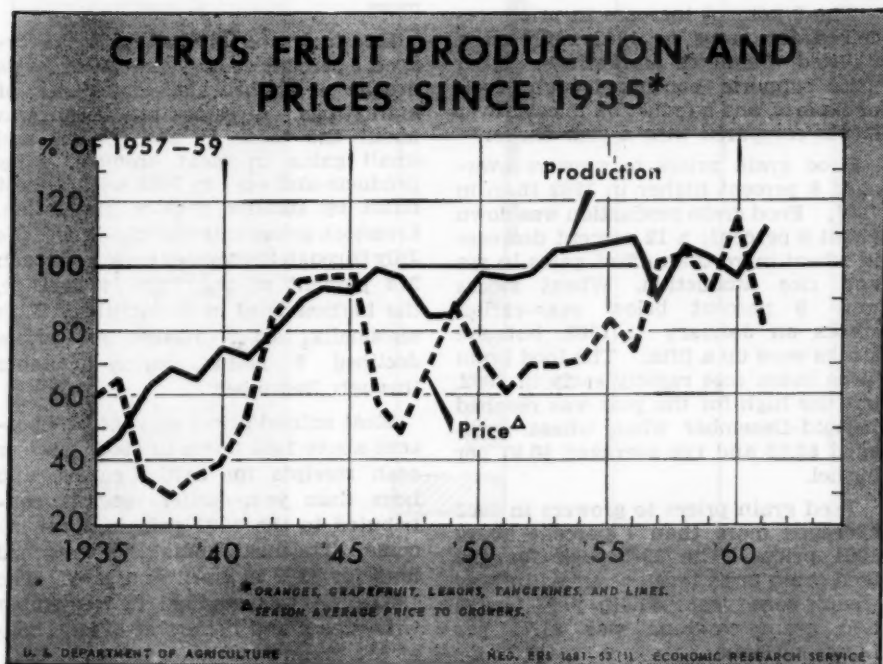
The gain in production was the result of increased plantings of young trees and increased yields per tree that come largely with growth in size of the trees. The gain in output of oranges and grapefruit was mostly in Florida, and of lemons—in California and Arizona.

The 1961-62 citrus crop, of which harvest was completed last fall, was made up about as follows: Oranges, 70 percent; grapefruit, 20 percent; lemons, 7 percent; and tangerines, tangelos, and limes combined, 3 percent.

Underlying the upward trend in prices since 1935 were the growth in consumer incomes and increases in demand. Of special note is the sharp gain in use of frozen orange concentrate, since its introduction in 1946.

Production of citrus fruits was reduced by severe freezes in all principal citrus areas during December and January of the current crop year. The curtailment in supplies of fresh citrus caused by the freezes has led to substantial increases in prices, especially for oranges, which were damaged the most. Prices for processed items also increased.

Ben H. Pubols
Economic Research Service



SLIGHTLY HIGHER PRICES PAID TO FARMERS IN '62 THAN IN '61

Realized net farm income was \$12.9 billion in 1962. This was a slight increase from \$12.8 billion in 1961.

Cash receipts from farm marketings rose to around \$35.7 billion in 1962 from \$35.2 billion a year earlier. There was little overall change in the volume of marketings in 1962 from 1961.

The increase in cash receipts resulted principally from higher prices received by farmers. Prices received for crops in 1962 were about 2 percent above those in 1961; prices for livestock and products were about 1 percent above. Government payments to farmers in 1962 totaled about 20 percent above the 1961 payments with the 1962 Feed Grain and Wheat Programs contributing to the increase.

Average prices paid by farmers for commodities, interest, taxes, and wage rates were up by about the same percentage as the increase in prices received, and the Parity Ratio, at 80, continued around the level of the previous 3 years.

The 2 percent increase in prices received for crops in 1962 reflected a reduced volume of marketings, higher price supports, continued high levels of exports, and a reduction in carryover stocks compared with a year earlier.

Food grain prices to growers averaged 8 percent higher in 1962 than in 1961. Food grain production was down about 8 percent; a 12 percent decrease in wheat more than offset gains in rye and rice production. Wheat stocks were 9 percent below year-earlier stocks on January 1, 1963, but rye stocks were up a fifth. The food grain price index rose rapidly early in 1962, but the high for the year was reached in mid-December when wheat averaged \$2.02 and rye averaged \$0.97 per bushel.

Feed grain prices to growers in 1962 averaged more than 1 percent above 1961 prices. The 1962-peak for the feed grain price index occurred in May when corn was \$1.03 per bushel and grain sorghum was \$1.71 per hundredweight.

Feed prices were slightly higher in October through December than a year earlier; high-protein feed prices were considerably higher.

Cotton prices in 1962 averaged 2 percent above 1961 prices. Cotton production in 1962-63, despite reduced acreage, was estimated to be about 400,000 bales larger than the 1961 crop, but domestic utilization and exports are expected to be lower.

Oil-bearing crop prices were down nearly 3½ percent in 1962 from 1961. The yearly low for the oil group index was in September, just before the Cuban crisis, when soybeans were \$2.25 per bushel, peanuts were 10½ cents per pound, and flaxseed was \$2.84 per bushel. Soybean prices averaged \$2.29 per bushel during the final quarter of 1962, or 3 cents above the same period in 1961. The national support price, at \$2.25, was 5 cents below the 1961 support.

Fruit prices averaged 10 percent less in 1962 than a year earlier, but vegetable prices averaged 16 percent more.

Livestock and product prices averaged 1 percent above year-earlier levels despite a slightly larger volume of marketings. Livestock production was about the same in both years, and small gains in meat animals, dairy products and eggs in 1962 were almost offset by smaller poultry production. Livestock prices rose sharply during the July through September period to reach 266 percent of the 1910-14 average, the highest level in 43 months. With seasonally larger marketings, prices declined 8 points during October through December.

Meat animal prices averaged 3.7 percent above 1961 levels in 1962. Larger cash receipts for cattle, calves, and hogs than year-earlier receipts contributed to the 1962 gain in farm income. The meat animal index reached lows for 1962 in April and May. The 1962-high was reached in September with steers and helpers at \$24.80, hogs at \$18.20, and lambs at \$18.60.

Dairy product prices in 1962 averaged about 3 percent below 1961 prices. The price support level was reduced in April 1962. The seasonal low in the price index occurred in June when all wholesale milk was \$3.71 per hundredweight.

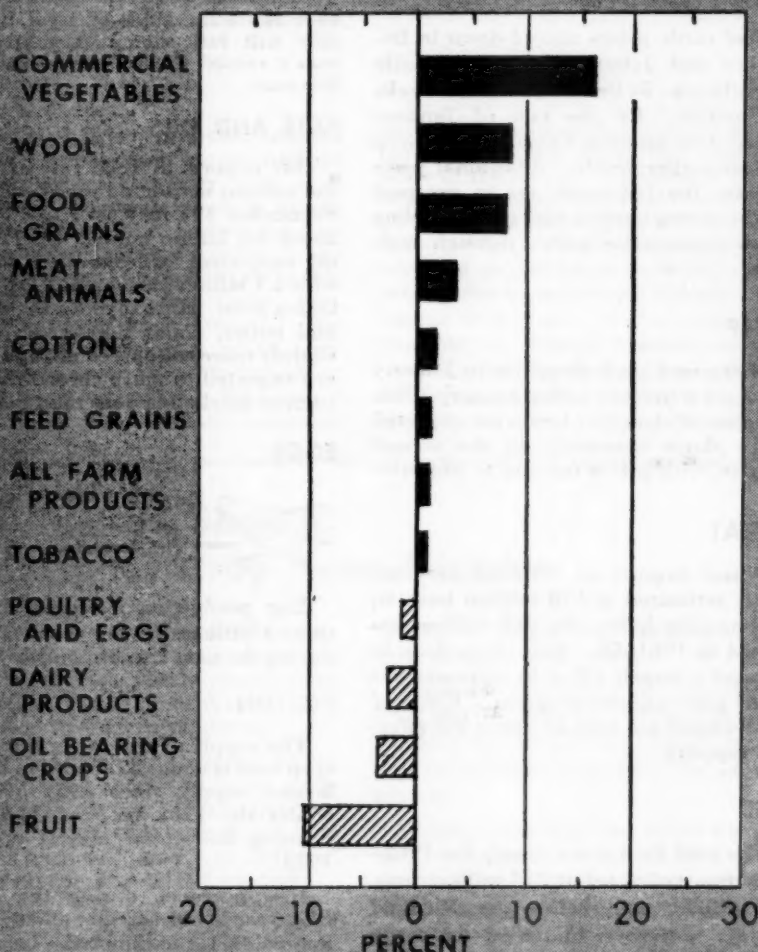
Poultry and egg prices averaged slightly less in 1962 than in 1961 with

the index reaching a low in June 1962. With increased egg production leading to a larger volume of marketings in 1962, egg prices were about 6 percent below the year-earlier level. Lower egg prices more than offset substantial increases in turkey and broiler prices in the poultry and egg price index.

Clark Edwards
Economic Research Service

FARM PRODUCT PRICES ROSE SLIGHTLY IN 1962

Percentage Change 1961-62



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1794-63 (2) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

outlook



CATTLE

Beef cattle prices moved down in December and January with particularly sharp breaks in the first and last weeks of January. By the end of January choice steer prices at Chicago were down to year-earlier levels. Additional price declines for fed cattle are in prospect for the spring quarter with prices holding below year-earlier prices through mid-year.

SHEEP

Sheep and lamb slaughter in January averaged 6 percent under January 1962. Supplies of slaughter lambs are expected to be down seasonally in the second quarter, with prices tending to improve.

WHEAT

Wheat exports in 1962-63 are currently estimated at 570 million bushels, substantially below the 718 million exported in 1961-62. This sharp drop in demand is largely offset by increased use of the price support program. Prices of most wheats are near or above the effective support.

FEED

The total feed grain supply for 1962-63 is now estimated at 215 million tons, 11 million tons below the 1961-62 supply. Carryover into 1963-64 is now expected to total about 61 million tons, 15 percent below stocks of a year earlier.

Exports in October through December were above the 1961-62 level, but probably will fall somewhat short of last year's record during the remainder of this year.

FATS AND OILS

Our exports of food fats and oils in the current marketing year (ending next September 30) may set a new record of about 4.8 billion pounds (including the oil equivalent of soybeans) compared with 4.1 billion during the 1961-62 marketing year. More soybean oil, soybeans, and butter, about the same volume or slightly more cottonseed oil, and less lard are expected to move abroad during the current marketing year than last.

EGGS



Egg production is expected to continue a little under the year-earlier level during the next 2 or 3 months.

COTTON

The supply of cotton for the 1962-63 crop year is about 22.8 million bales, the largest supply since 1959-60. It includes the 1962 crop of 14.7 million running bales, the biggest crop since 1953.

Disappearance during the 1962-63 crop year is estimated at about 12.8 million bales, 1.1 million bales below a year earlier and the least since 1958-59. The decline in disappearance would result

from a drop in both mill consumption and exports.

Based on these estimates of supply and disappearance, the ending carryover of all kinds of cotton next July 31 will total 10.0 million bales or about 2.1 million more than the beginning carryover and will be the largest carryover since 1957.

TURKEYS

In January, producers revealed plans to raise about 95 million turkeys, 3 percent more birds than in 1962.

BROILERS

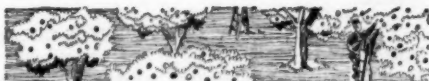
Broiler production is being cut. Supplies will drop to the year-ago level in March and April.

WOOL

World wool prices probably reached the 1962-63 marketing season high in early February, when they were at a 4-year peak. A continuing short supply of commercial stocks in both major producing and consuming countries, lower world production, and relatively stable total mill use of wool are factors contributing to recent price strength. The current high level of wool prices, however, tends to encourage substitution or blending of other fibers. With world production of noncellulosic manmade

fibers increasing, there is likely to be increased price competition and promotion of manmade fibers. This probably will cause world wool prices to ease moderately during the remainder of the 1962-63 marketing season.

FRUIT



Supplies of fresh strawberries should become seasonally large in late March as berries from early spring States become available. Stocks of fresh apples, pears, and canned deciduous fruits during the next few months probably will continue to be a little larger than a year earlier.

CITRUS

Supplies of fresh citrus fruits, especially oranges, will continue to be curtailed during late winter and spring because of the freezes. Supplies of canned and frozen citrus juices are large, partly because of the salvage of fruit after the freezes. Later in the year supplies are expected to fall below their year-earlier volume due to the sharply reduced citrus harvest in prospect for this spring, particularly for Florida Valencia oranges. Prices for both fresh and processed citrus will continue to be higher than a year ago.

Final Figures Show 1962 Honey Crop Near Record

The 1962 honey crop totaled 272,256,000 pounds. This was 1 percent less than the previous year's record crop of 273,792,000 but 11 percent more than the 1956-60 average production.

The 1962 crop was produced by 5,498,000 colonies, about the same number as a year earlier. Production per colony averaged 49.5 pounds in 1962 compared with 49.7 pounds in 1961 and the 1956-60 average of 45.5 pounds.

Beekeepers reported 64 million pounds of honey on hand for sale in mid-December compared with 74 million pounds a year earlier. The mid-

December stocks amounted to 24 percent of 1962 production.

Beeswax production is estimated at 5,284,000 pounds—up 4 percent from the 1961 production of 5,087,000 pounds and 18 percent more than the 1956-60 average.

Honey production was below the previous year in the West North Central, the South Central and East North Central regions. These decreases were partially offset by increases in the Western, North Atlantic, and South Atlantic regions.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TOTALLED \$5 BILLION IN 1962

Our agricultural exports in calendar year 1962 are estimated at \$5 billion, equaling the previous calendar year's record.

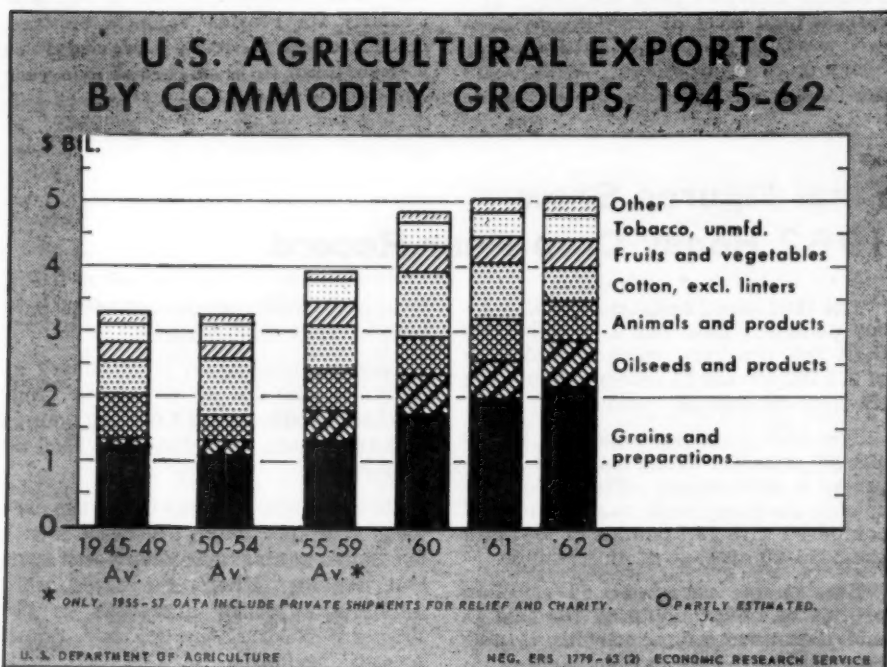
The export picture in 1962 was dominated by major shifts in cotton, wheat, feed grains, soybeans, and vegetable oils. Exports of wheat and flour totaled 600 million bushels, down 130 million from a year earlier. Cotton exports equaled 3,800,000 bales, almost 2,600,000 bales below the 1961 total. There was a substantial increase in wheat production in Western Europe. Most of the decline in wheat exports was the result of reduced dollar sales to the Western European countries. Foreign free world cotton production advanced over 1 million bales. Increased competition from larger supplies of cotton in foreign producing countries was the major factor accounting for the decline in cotton exports.

Feed grain exports showed a sharp increase in calendar year 1962 from

the previous year. They rose to 16.7 million metric tons from 11.2 million a year earlier. Exports were equivalent to nearly one-third of U.S. farm sales of feed grains, up sharply from the previous years. Most of the increase reflected a substantial gain in exports to the European Economic Community.

Another bright spot in 1962 agricultural exports was the 30 percent gain in oilseeds and products. When complete returns are in, soybean exports are likely to hit a record 160 million bushels in 1962, considerably above the 133 million bushels exported in 1961. The rise in exports of edible vegetable oils to 1.6 billion pounds from 1 billion in 1961 represented mainly stepped-up shipments under the Food-for-Peace Program.

Exports of tobacco declined to 480 million pounds (export weight) from 501 million in calendar year 1961. The lower quality of much of the 1962 crop



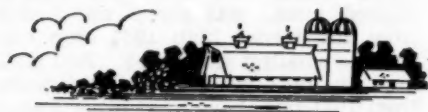
in the United States was the principal reason for the decline.

Other export increases were in rice, fruits, and vegetables. Rice exports totaled 23 million bags, up 23 percent. A substantial increase occurred in dollar exports to Western Europe and exports under Government programs to Africa.

Fruit and vegetable exports were 9 percent above their 1961 value total. Biggest gains in fruits occurred for canned fruits. For vegetables, most of the increase was in dried beans and peas.

Robert L. Tontz and
Dewain H. Rahe
Economic Research Service

A CHANGING CALENDAR FOR U.S. MILK PRODUCTION



The highs and lows of annual milk production have been shifting and changing over the past 20 years. This longtime trend continued in 1961 and 1962 with record production during fall months of 1961 and both winter and fall months of 1962.

In the 6 winter months of 1940 (January–March and October–December) milk production was 43 percent of the year's total output. By 1958, production in these months had risen to 46 percent of the year's production and in 1961 was 47 percent.

April–September output, on the other hand, has been declining. The April–September proportion of annual production amounted to 57 percent in 1940—went to 54 percent in 1958, and to 53 percent in 1961.

For the most part, these changes represent a rising proportion of annual production in January, February, March, November, and December, and a falling proportion in May, June, July, and August. April, September, and October production has remained relatively level as a proportion of total annual production.

The monthly milk output in the United States was highest during June prior to the early 1940's. From 1946 through 1951, both May and June contended for the title of top milk producing month. Since 1952, however, more milk has been produced each year in May than in any other month. During

May 1962, U.S. cows produced 18 percent more milk than the average for the 12 months and 33 percent more milk than was produced in the low month of November. These 1962 percentages are much below corresponding 1940 figures (24 percent above the monthly average for May and 52 percent over the 1940 November low).

Why heavier fall and winter milk production? One reason is that farmers are feeding higher quality roughage and more grain and concentrates, thereby maintaining milk production of fall-freshened cows at relatively high levels.

Then too, price incentives in many of the major fluid milk markets have encouraged a high level of fall and winter production. In the 79 markets with Federal orders in May 1961, the weighted average blend price was 63 cents higher in November than May 1961. This compares with a 25-cent May–November price difference for manufacturing milk.

Research has made heavier fall and winter production more feasible with such developments as improved forage-curing and storage methods. Also, research has pointed up the fact that fall-freshened cows usually out-produce their spring-freshened counterparts on an annual basis.

The growing specialization of dairy farming is an additional, though unmeasured, factor in levelling out seasonal production. The number of milk herds with less than 30 cows declined about 40 percent from 1954 to 1959, and this downward trend continues.

Anthony G. Mathis
Economic Research Service

DRY BEAN SUPPLY SMALLER

The total supply of dry beans is smaller than a year earlier but still above average. Production in 1962 of nearly 19 million bags was down 7 percent from the 1961 record crop. The supply situation varies by classes and greater supplies are available for nearly half the different kinds of beans.

Commercial dry bean production is located in widely separated areas of the country from New York to California. Michigan, which produces nearly all of our Pea or Navy beans, continued as the leading dry bean State in 1962, accounting for 40 percent of the total U.S. dry bean production.

California ranked second with 18 percent of the total and grew the largest number of different kinds last year. Lima beans are grown almost entirely in California and most of the small whites and pinks come from this State. Idaho continued as the third largest producing State and Colorado, the leading Pinto State, was fourth. New York, which ranked first in Red Kidney beans, and Nebraska, the leader in Great Northern production, ranked fifth and sixth respectively. The six ranking

States accounted for 92 percent of the 1962 dry bean crop.

Pea beans are in abundant supply as production was the largest of record. Production of Great Northerns was the lowest since 1951 and nearly 20 percent below average. Small White and Flat Small Whites rebounded somewhat from the relatively small crops in 1961 but were still below average, while White Marrows dropped to the lowest of record in 1962.

Production of Pintos, the leading colored class, was down one-fourth from the record high 1961 crop and was the smallest since 1956. Red Kidneys in 1962 were down moderately from 1961 but above most other recent years. Combined production of Large and Baby Limas was the largest since 1956. Pinks were down sharply from last year and well below average. Small Red production was up sharply from the small 1961 crop but lower than any other year since 1950 and is again expected to be in relatively short supply.

Jack Aschwege
Statistical Reporting Service

RECORD 1962 CIGARETTE OUTPUT

Output of cigarettes in 1962 was 536 billion, 8 billion more than in 1961 and the highest of record. However, rate of gain was less than half as much as in each of the previous 3 years. The use of cigars and cigarillos in 1962 was 7.1 billion, close to 1 percent above the previous year. Output of smoking to-

bacco totaled 71 million pounds, down 3 million from 1961. Chewing tobacco production in 1962, at 64¾ million pounds, was near the preceding year's figure. But snuff production, about 32¾ million pounds, declined about 1 million pounds from 1961.

Washington Cattle Feeders Say Thanks for Vital Statistics

The Washington Cattle Feeders Association commended USDA and the Washington State Department of Agriculture for excellent work in supplying accurate statistics of vital importance to the cattle feeding industry. Their "thank you" was in the form of a resolution adopted at the 1963 Annual Convention of the Association.

In particular the resolution mentioned Emery Wilcox, statistician-in-

charge of the Field Operations Division of the Statistical Reporting Service in Seattle. Mr. Wilcox passed on the credit for the commendation to the Livestock and Poultry Branch of the Agricultural Estimates Division and to agricultural statistician, Charles Percival, who supervised the collection of the information commended in the resolution.

FROZEN VEGETABLES MORE AND MORE IN DEMAND

Supplies of frozen vegetables during 1962 averaged 1,088 million pounds per month, up 8 percent from the previous year. On December 1, the date of peak holdings in 1962, warehouse supplies of frozen vegetables matched the record high of 1,335 million pounds reported November 1, 1961.

Frozen vegetables are the "hottest things" in cold storage in terms of tonnage. These stocks made up almost one-third of the total product weight in freezer rooms during 1962. By comparison, their share of products in freezer space was 29 percent in 1957.

Why? Part of the answer is that American families are using frozen vegetables at a faster rate than they use other frozen foods.

Estimated per capita consumption of frozen vegetables, including potato products, was 10.6 pounds—up 0.6 pound from 1961. However, production of frozen vegetable items dropped from the record 2,110 million pounds in 1961 to 2,063 million in 1962.

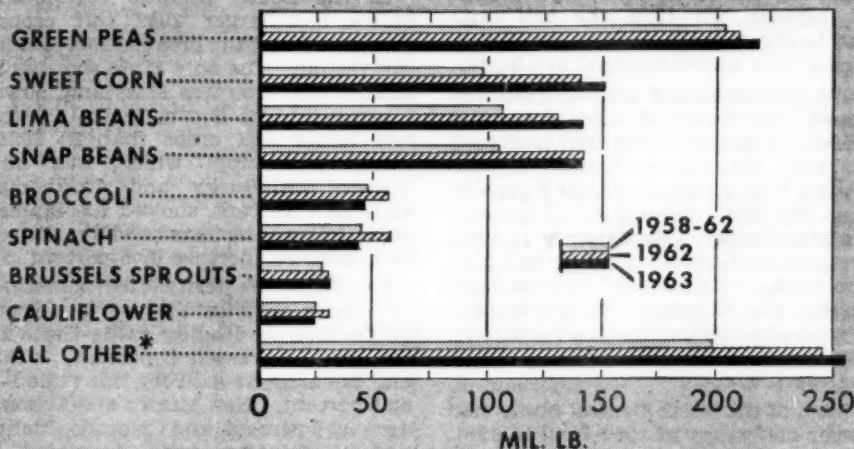
Of the many different vegetables stored, frozen stocks of peas, french fries, corn, lima beans, and snap beans make up the major portion. On December 1 last year, these five items comprised 69 percent of the total frozen vegetable stocks. Holdings of french fries had the greatest growth of all within recent years. Stocks of french fries totaled 199 million pounds on December 1, 1962, almost four times those stored on December 1, 1957.

To keep pace with the expansion in total frozen food production, the Nation's refrigerated storage facilities had to add more freezer rooms. At the last count, October 1, 1961, a record 516 million gross cubic feet were in both public and private facilities. It marked the first time in history that more than half of the national refrigerated capacity was in the freezer range (0° F. and lower).

M. R. Banks
Statistical Reporting Service

FROZEN VEGETABLE STOCKS

January 1 Cold Storage Holdings



*EXCLUDES POTATOES

1962 LAMB CROP DOWN 4 PERCENT

The 1962 lamb crop totaled 20,315,000 head, a 4 percent decline from the 1961 crop of 21,271,000 head. This decline in the lamb crop was the largest for any year since 1949.

The 13 Western sheep States (11 Western, South Dakota, and Texas) produced 4 percent fewer lambs in 1962 than in 1961 but 3 percent more than average. The lamb crop in the 35 Native sheep States (excludes the 13 Western States and Alaska) was 5 percent smaller than the previous year and 9 percent below average. Texas, which annually produces approximately 15 percent of the Nation's lambs, had a lamb crop 6 percent below 1961 but 8 percent above average. Estimates for Alaska are included in the U.S. total beginning in 1961.

The lamb crop percentage (number of lambs saved per 100 ewes, 1 year of age or older on farms and ranches January 1) this year was 94. This compares with 95 percent for 1961. The lambing percentage in the Western States at 90 was 1 percent below both

the previous year and average. In the Native States, the lambing percentage was 105, the same as the previous year but 1 percent below average. The Texas lambing percentage was 75 percent compared with 79 for both 1961 and the average.

The 1962 lamb crop in the 13 Western States (11 Western, South Dakota, and Texas) totaled 13,432,000 head, 4 percent below the 14,020,000 head saved in 1961 but 3 percent above average. The January 1, 1962, number of breeding ewes 1 year old and older on farms and ranches was 14,951,000 head, 3 percent lower than the 15,470,000 head on hand a year earlier but 4 percent above average.

The 35 Native sheep States (excludes 13 Western States and Alaska) produced a lamb crop of 6,878,000 head, 5 percent below 1961 and 9 percent lower than average. In these States the lamb crop was smaller in 24 States, unchanged in 5 States, and larger in 6 States.

James L. Olson
Statistical Reporting Service

CALF CROP UP 3 PERCENT IN 1962

The 1962 calf crop for the United States was 41.0 million head—3 percent higher than the previous year. This was the fourth consecutive year of increase. In 1962, the calf crop was larger than in 1961 in 39 States, smaller in 6, and unchanged in 5 States.

The increased calf crop in 1962 was largely the result of more cows and heifers on farms. Cows and heifers, 2 years old and older on January 1, 1962, totaled 47.5 million head, up 2 percent from the 46.5 million head of January 1 a year earlier. By January 1, 1963, the number had increased to 48.7 million head. The number of calves born in 1962 was 86 percent of the number of cows and heifers 2 years old and over, January 1, 1962—unchanged from a year earlier.

Most of the North Central States had larger calf crops in 1962 than in 1961. Kansas showed the greatest increase for this region—up 7 percent. Other sizable increases were in Wisconsin, Missouri, South Dakota, and Nebraska,

each up 2 percent. The only State in this region showing a decline was Indiana, down 1 percent.

In the South Atlantic region six States had larger 1962 calf crops. Florida showed the greatest increase in this region. The only State showing a smaller calf crop was Maryland, down 3 percent. The South Central States had larger calf crops than in 1961, except Mississippi which was unchanged. Kentucky and Oklahoma, each up 6 percent, showed the largest gains, followed by Texas and Tennessee, each with an increase of 5 percent.

In 1962, all Western States had larger calf crops than in the previous year. California, the leading cattle State in the West, increased 2 percent. Utah had the greatest gain for this region—up 6 percent. New Mexico and Arizona were up 5 percent, and Colorado, Idaho, and Washington each increased 4 percent.

Ray S. Crickenberger
Statistical Reporting Service

Meet the State Statistician . . .

ARCHIE LANGLEY



A statistician with the Statistical Reporting Service usually works a number of years in various State offices during his career. Archie Langley, the State statistician-in-charge in Georgia, is different.

Except for 2 years or so, he has always been a Georgia resident—Georgia born, Georgia raised, Georgia educated, and more than a little Georgia proud.

Born on a small general farm near LaFayette in Walker County, Langley has been familiar with the State's agriculture since boyhood. As a young man he worked at it—in college at the University of Georgia he studied agricultural economics and statistics—to-day he is the chief forecaster of his State's agricultural production.

When he was graduated from college in 1926 his ambitions directed him for a brief time into another field in another State. He worked for a Florida chemical company for 1 year before being lured back to the University of Georgia to work as a marketing economist.

At that time the office of the State statistician was in Atlanta, and in connection with his studies, Langley spent 3 months working there. This led to a job offer by W. F. Callender, then

director of Agricultural Estimates for the Department of Agriculture and chairman of the Crop Reporting Board.

He took the job just as the Georgia statistician-in-charge, V. C. Childs (recently retired as Texas State statistician), was transferred to Washington and D. L. Floyd became the new statistician-in-charge.

It was 1929 and there were only two men in the Georgia office. It gradually grew and in 1936 was moved onto the campus at Athens. There Floyd worked in close cooperation with the University and the State Department of Agriculture until his retirement in 1955, when Langley became the statistician-in-charge. During this time, Langley had only been away from Georgia once, in 1940 and 1941, to head the cotton section in Washington, D.C.

Today there are 7 statisticians and 12 clerical assistants in the office at Athens.

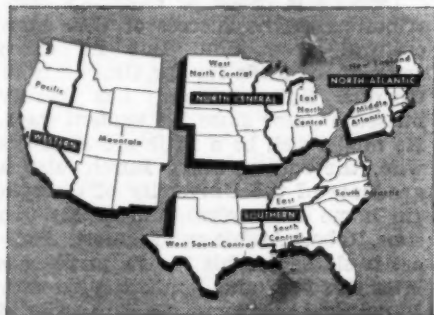
The Georgia Crop and Livestock Reporting Service has had to grow in size to keep track of a number of big agricultural industries. The Peach State has more than just its quality crop of peaches to boast about. It leads the Nation in broiler production. Last year nearly two broilers for every man, woman, and child in the United States were produced there. Also, Georgia is number one in the production of peanuts and pecans. The major cash crops are cotton, peanuts, and tobacco. Livestock and poultry provide 55 to 60 percent of the total agricultural income, however.

Langley is proud of Georgia's contribution to the success of U.S. agricultural production. But he saves some of his pride for the University of Georgia Bulldogs, and has hardly missed a game since his student days. He might well be a little proud of his wife, the former Mary Burch, also a graduate of the University of Georgia (in home economics) and of his two sons, Robert Archie and Emmett. Robert is slated for his Ph. D. in physics later this year and Emmett is a senior in political science at the University of Georgia.

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